

REMARKS

Claims 1-40 are all the claims pending in the application.

Substance of Interview

The undersigned conducted a telephone interview with the Examiner on October 16, 2006, and discussed the feature “acquiring a scanning line value of a display.” The Examiner indicated that column 4, lines 10-19 of Yokogawa disclose this feature. The undersigned indicated that this is directed to a full frame image reconstruction, which is removed from the display control function. However, the Examiner indicated that because of the breadth of claim 1, this portion of Yokogawa anticipates the claim. No agreement was reached.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31 and 36 as being anticipated by Yokogawa (US 6,463,210). Applicant traverses this rejection for the reasons set forth below.

Yokogawa fails to disclose at least, “acquiring a scanning line value of a display;” and “adjusting a time for a display changeover specification based on the scanning line value,” as recited in claim 1.

The Examiner alleges that Yokogawa discloses a scanning line value (*citing* col. 4, lines 15-19) and adjusting a timing for a display changeover specification based on the scanning line value (*citing* col. 3, lines 17-22). The Examiner also contends that Yokogawa discloses a system clock generating circuit which generates a timing signal to the image data memory. (*Office Action*, p.2).

First, Applicant incorporates the remarks submitted in the Amendment of June 14, 2006.

In contrast, Applicant respectfully submits that Yokogawa is directed to a video disc player for converting an aspect ratio which frame sized image portions are converted. There is absolutely no contemplation or discussion of using the scanning line value of a display and then adjusting any timing based on this scanning line value. The Examiner appears to reference system clock 12 as somehow providing this timing. However, this clock has no correlation with any display or monitor and, thus, is not inherently adjusted based on the scanning line value of a display. The Examiner is merely pointing to a clock (clock generating circuit 12) but provides no rationale or disclosure within Yokogawa that relates this in any manner to a scanning line value or a display changeover specification. In fact, the process of Yokogawa appears to be wholly independent of any display or monitor scan line values. As indicated in Applicant's previous response, Yokogawa fails to disclose any system control of a monitor or display apparatus. Rather, Yokogawa is merely directed to conditioning the image data for future display.

Yokogawa is clearly related to the conversion of an aspect ratio in a frame by frame manner and, while providing the converted image data in a frame by frame manner, discloses nothing in relation to the technique of displaying the image data using a line by line scan.

Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is allowable for at least this reason. Regarding claims 11, 21 and 31, the Examiner contends that these claims are rejected for the same reasons as claim 1. Likewise, Applicant submits that claims 11, 21 and 31 are allowable, at least, because of the deficiency note above with regard to Yokogawa.

Regarding claims 6, the Examiner alleges that Yokogawa discloses a means for acquiring, when one frame is divided into two half fields for displaying, a display scanning line value and adjusting a timing for display changeover specification to display a half field to be previously displayed.

Again, as discussed above with regard to claim 1, Applicant submits that Yokogawa fails to disclose acquiring a display scanning line value and adjusting the timing of a display changeover specification. Thus, for the same reasons set forth above with regard to claim 1, Applicants submit that claim 6, is allowable over Yokogawa.

Regarding claims 16, 26 and 36, because these claims contain similar undisclosed features, Applicant submits that these claims are allowable for the same reasons noted above.

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner rejected claims 2-5, 7-10, 12-15, 17-20, 22-25, 27-30, 32-35 and 37-40 under § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yokogawa in view of Kato (US 6,396,874). Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection as follows.

The Examiner alleges that Yokogawa teaches or suggests most of the features recited in the rejected claims, but concedes that Yokogawa fails to teach or suggest, at least, a frame buffer, a storage for storing compressed image data in an image compression encoding scheme, a video decoder for reading out compressed image data, an image storage buffer switch for switching between a plurality of buffers, and a display controller for switching between a plurality of buffers to be displayed during a next vertical blanking period, after reception of a display changeover specification. (*Office Action*, p. 5). To compensate for this deficiency, the Examiner

applied Kato alleging that it discloses a frame buffer (FIG. 17, items 43-46), a storage for storing compressed image data (col. 9, lines 30-39), a video decoder (col. 27, lines 10-25), an image storage buffer and a display controller for switching between a plurality of buffers to be displayed during a next vertical blanking period after reception of a display changeover specification (col. 27, lines 26-34) and displaying image on said display.

Applicant submits that Kato, like Yokogawa, is directed to converting image data. More specifically, Kato is directed to decoding data encoded using an MPEG system, which like Yokogawa, uses an image frame approach and does not contemplate a display control using a line by line scan.

Additionally, Applicant submits that because Kato, either alone or in combination with Yokogawa, fails to compensate for the deficiencies of Yokogawa as discussed with regard to claims 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31 and 36, that claims 2-3, 7-8, 12-13, 17-18, 22-25, 27-30, 32-35 and 37-40 are allowable at least because of their dependency.

Furthermore, with respect to claim 4, Applicant submit that the applied combination fails to teach or suggest “a timing adjuster that acquires a scanning line value from said display controller and adjusts a timing with which said display changeover specification is issued in accordance with said scanning line value, as recited in claim 4. As discussed above with regard to claim 1, because Yokogawa fails to teach “acquiring a scanning line value of a display;” and “adjusting a time for a display changeover specification based on the scanning line value,” Applicant submits that Yokogawa is deficient in this regard as applied to claim 4, which recites a similar feature. Additionally, because Kato, either alone or in combination with Yokogawa fails

to remedy this deficiency, Applicant submits that claim 4 is allowable over the applied combination.

Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 4 is allowable for the reasons set forth above. Additionally, because claims 9, 14 and 19 recite similar features, Applicant submits that these claims are allowable for at least the same reasons. Finally, Applicant submits that claims 10, 15 and 20 are allowable, at least because of their dependency from claims 9, 14 and 19, respectively.

Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
Telephone: (202) 293-7060
Facsimile: (202) 293-7860

WASHINGTON OFFICE

23373

CUSTOMER NUMBER

Date: December 7, 2006

Respectfully submitted,


David P. Emery
Registration No. 55,154